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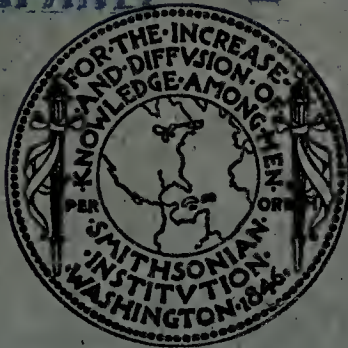
Seventy-first Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1953-1954

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

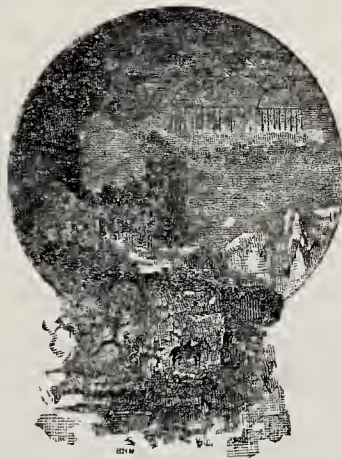
WASHINGTON

D. C.

SEVENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1953-1954



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1954

Director.—MATTHEW W. STIRLING.

Associate Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.

Anthropologists.—H. B. COLLINS, JR., PHILIP DRUCKER.

Ethnologist.—JOHN P. HARRINGTON.

Collaborators.—FRANCES DENSMORE, JOHN R. SWANTON, A. J. WARING, JR.

Scientific Illustrator.—E. G. SCHUMACHER.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.

Archeologists.—PAUL L. COOPER, CARL F. MILLER, G. HUBERT SMITH, RALPH S.

SOLECKI, ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, RICHARD P. WHEELER.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, *Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Director of the Bureau, studied in the laboratory and prepared descriptions of the archeological materials collected during 1953 on Taboga, Taboguilla, and Urabá islands in the Gulf of Panama, and from the region of Almirante Bay on the north coast of Panama. Technical descriptions of the materials, principally ceramics, were completed and photographs for illustrations made preparatory to publication of the report in the Bureau's Bulletin series. Otherwise most of the time during the fiscal year was occupied with administrative duties.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director of the Bureau and Director of the River Basin Surveys, devoted virtually all his time during the year to the direction and management of the River Basin Surveys. In that connection he reviewed and revised a number of manuscript reports of the results of field investigations by members of the Surveys' staff. In May he attended the annual meeting of the Society of American Archaeology at Albany, N. Y., and as a member of the executive committee presented a set of Archaeological Standards, prepared jointly by him and Dr. Waldo R. Wedel of the U. S. National Museum, which was adopted by the Society.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, continued his Eskimo research and other Arctic activities. From June 24 to August 29 he and his assistant, William E. Taylor, conducted archeological excavations on Cornwallis Island in the Canadian Arctic, the work being sponsored jointly by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum of Canada. Cornwallis and the other islands in the northern part of the Arctic Archipelago were uninhabited when discovered by Parry in 1819, and Eskimos have not lived that far north in Canada in historic

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times. However, Dr. Collins's excavations have shown that some centuries ago when living conditions were better, Cornwallis Island had been occupied by two distinct groups of prehistoric Eskimos, the Thule and Dorset. The remains visible on the surface—the ruins of solidly built houses of stones, whale bones, and turf—are those of the Thule people. The Dorset occupation, which preceded Thule, was indicated by a buried sod line within and below which were found the stone, bone, and ivory implements characteristic of that culture. Thule material was found above the old sod line. The Dorset artifacts were different in type from the Thule and were also more deeply patinated, being dark brown or gray in contrast to the light cream-colored Thule objects. The same was true of the animal bones; those from the Dorset level were more weathered in appearance, darker colored, and lighter in weight than the relatively fresh-looking bones from the upper part of the midden. The marked difference in the state of preservation of the animal bones and artifacts suggests that after the Dorset occupation the site had been abandoned for some centuries before the Thule Eskimos established their village on the same spot. Samples of sod, soil, charcoal, wood, bones, skin, and other organic materials were collected for possible dating by radio-carbon and pollen analyses.

Dr. Collins prepared a preliminary report describing the 1953 excavations for the Annual Report of the National Museum of Canada. His booklet "Arctic Area," a summary of existing knowledge of the ethnology, archeology, physical anthropology, and linguistics of the Eskimos and Northern Indians, was published by the Comisión de Historia of Mexico as one of the unit studies in its Program of the History of America. Other papers included a critique of the role of Ipiutak in Eskimo culture and an evaluation of the recently developed technique of lexico-statistics in relation to the archeological evidence. This new linguistic technique, which attempts to estimate the time of separation, or age, of related languages on the basis of vocabulary change, produces results for the Arctic area that are in close agreement with the evidence of two other dating techniques—dendrochronology and radiocarbon analysis—as well as with Dr. Collins's previous reconstruction of culture growths, contacts, and population movements in the Eskimo area as deduced from archeology.

Dr. Collins continued to serve as chairman of the directing committee supervising the work on the *Arctic Bibliography*, which the Arctic Institute of North America is preparing for the Department of Defense under contract with Office of Naval Research. The first three volumes of the Bibliography, of approximately 1,500 pages each, were issued by the Government Printing Office in August 1953. They list and summarize and index the contents of 20,000 of the more important

publications in all fields of science relating to the Arctic and sub-Arctic areas of the world. The work on the Bibliography is being carried out by a staff of 12 bibliographers and scientists under the direction of Miss Marie Tremaine. Most of the work has been done at the Library of Congress but the collections of the New York Public Library, Smithsonian Institution, Harvard University, and some 60 other large libraries in the United States and Canada have also been utilized. In addition to books and monographs, the Bibliography lists and describes material published in more than 1,400 scientific journals and serial publications in English, Russian, and other languages. Titles of foreign-language publications are given in the original and in English, with description of the contents in English. Covering all fields of science for all the Arctic and sub-Arctic, the *Arctic Bibliography* is now recognized as the most comprehensive regional bibliography ever assembled. Volume 4, of approximately 1,500 pages, is scheduled for publication in August 1954. Dr. Collins made arrangements with the Department of the Air Force, which has supported the work for the past two fiscal years, for continuation of the Bibliography project in 1954-55, and for the printing of volume 5, the material for which was delivered to the Government Printing Office in June 1954.

On June 21, Dr. Collins and three assistants, William E. Taylor, Jr., Dr. J. Norman Emerson, and Eugene Ostroff, left to conduct archeological work in Hudson Bay. The expedition is being sponsored by the National Museum of Canada, the National Geographic Society, and the Smithsonian Institution. The party was flown by the Royal Canadian Air Force from Montreal to Coral Harbour, on Southampton Island, and will remain until September, investigating prehistoric Eskimo sites on Southampton and Coats Islands.

During July and August of 1953, Dr. John P. Harrington was in the region of Santa Barbara, Calif., continuing his studies of the Chumash Indians, the most advanced tribe of the State. He also made a special study of place names as recorded by the Cabrillo expedition of 1542 and by the Portola and Anza expeditions of 1769 and 1776, respectively. A great majority of these names were located during the field study. On returning to Washington Dr. Harrington continued the preparation of a detailed report on his findings.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Philip Drucker, anthropologist, was in Washington continuing his studies of Olmec archeological materials from southern Mexico. He also began preparations for a field trip to the coast of British Columbia and southeast Alaska in order to continue his study of modern intertribal Indian organization. Early in September he went to British Columbia to carry on this research. A grant from the Arctic Institute of North America made this work possible. Toward the end of the calendar year a supple-

mentary grant from the American Philosophical Society enabled him to proceed to southeast Alaska to complete his study of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. In mid-March he returned to Washington. Since his return Dr. Drucker has worked on the final report on these intertribal organizations and on related problems of acculturation on the Northwest Coast. He also devoted considerable time to a committee study of the research potential of the Smithsonian Institution. During the fiscal year Drucker prepared two papers for publication, one on "Origins of Northwest Coast Culture" and the other with Eduardo Contreras on "Site Reconnaissance in Olmec Territory."

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

(Prepared by FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.)

The River Basin Surveys, instituted in the autumn of 1945 as a unit of the Bureau of American Ethnology to carry into effect a memorandum of understanding between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, providing for the salvage of archeological and paleontological materials which will be lost as a result of the nation-wide program for flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric and navigation projects sponsored by the Federal Government, State, and private agencies, continued its operations during the year. As in previous years the work was carried on in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, and a number of State and local institutions. During the fiscal year 1953-54 the investigations were financed by transfer of \$71,495 from the National Park Service to the Smithsonian Institution. Included in that sum were \$64,500 for work in the Missouri Basin and \$6,995 for other areas. An additional carry-over of \$3,409 made the over-all total available for obligation during the fiscal year \$74,904. That sum was approximately only 43 percent of that available for the preceding year and made necessary a sharp reduction in the work of the River Basin Surveys.

Activities in the field consisted for the most part of reconnaissances or surveys for the purpose of locating sites that will be involved in construction work or are so situated that they will eventually be covered by the waters of the reservoirs formed by the completion of dams. There also was some excavation, but because of lack of funds the digging was on a small scale. In several reservoir areas intensive test surveys were carried on. The parties concerned with that activity visited sites previously located and recorded but about which there was meager information. At each such site a number of test pits were dug and artifacts were collected in order to determine the cultural affiliations of the remains found there. Straight reconnaissance parties

visited two reservoir basins located in one State. The intensive test surveys were made in three reservoir areas in two States. At the end of the fiscal year excavations were completed or were under way in four reservoir basins in two States. During the course of the year there were four excavating parties in the field, three of them in areas where investigations had previously been made. By June 30, 1954, areas where archeological surveys had been made or excavations carried on since the start of the program in 1946 totaled 243 in 27 States. One lock project and four canal areas also have been investigated. During the course of the work a total of 4,345 archeological sites have been recorded and of that number 852 have been recommended for excavation or further testing. Preliminary appraisal reports were completed for all the reservoirs surveyed and further supplemental reports have been prepared where additional reconnaissances have resulted in the discovery of further sites. During the course of the year seven such reports were issued. The total number distributed since the start of the program is 179. Where several reservoirs form a unit in a single drainage subbasin, the information on all was included in a single report. Consequently, the 179 mimeographed pamphlets contain information on all the 243 reservoirs thus far surveyed. Excavations carried on during the year brought the total for reservoir projects where such investigations have been made to 44 located in 17 different States. The total number of sites thus far excavated or extensively tested totals 324. Fourteen manuscript reports on previous excavation work were completed during the year and are ready for publication. One major technical report was in final page-proof form at the end of the fiscal year and will appear as Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 158. In view of the necessary reduction in force because of lack of funds, no paleontological field work was carried on during the year. The paleontologist who formerly was a member of the River Basin Surveys staff was lent by the National Park Service for a period of three weeks to the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basin Surveys in order that he might complete the identification of specimens previously collected.

The reservoir projects which have been surveyed for archeological remains as of June 30, 1954, were distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 20; Colorado, 24; Georgia, 5; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 28; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 27; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 19; Virginia, 2; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 2; and Wyoming, 22.

Excavations have been made or were under way in reservoir basins in: California, 5; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 4; Kansas, 3; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon,

3; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 3; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 1; and Wyoming, 2. The foregoing figures include only the work of the River Basin Surveys or that in which there was direct cooperation with local institutions. Projects that were carried on by local institutions under agreements with the National Park Service are not included because complete information about them is not available.

During the year the River Basin Surveys continued to receive helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and various State and local institutions. Temporary office and laboratory space were provided at some of the projects, transportation and guides were furnished at others, and in several cases mechanical equipment was made available by the construction agency. Detailed maps of the reservoirs under investigation were supplied by the agency concerned. The field personnel of the various agencies was extremely cooperative in assisting the River Basin Surveys men and because of that help much more was accomplished than would have been possible otherwise. The National Park Service continued to function as the liaison between the various agencies both in Washington and in the field. It also was responsible for the preparation of estimates and justifications and the procurement of funds for carrying on the program. The cooperation of Park Service personnel was a definite aid in all phases of the operations.

The main office in Washington directed and supervised the program in the East and South while the field headquarters and laboratory in Lincoln, Nebr., directed the work in the Missouri Basin. The materials collected by Missouri Basin parties were handled at the Lincoln laboratory while those from the East and South were processed in Washington.

Washington Office.—Through the fiscal year the main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys continued under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Carl F. Miller and Ralph S. Solecki were based at that office although Mr. Solecki was on leave without pay during most of the year. From July 1953 until May 12, 1954, Mr. Solecki was in Iraq as a Fulbright Scholar, conducting excavations financed jointly by the Iraq Government and the Smithsonian Institution. On May 12, 1954, he returned to active duty with the River Basin Surveys and made a reconnaissance of two projects on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. On June 28 he resigned to resume his graduate studies in anthropology.

Mr. Miller spent the greater part of the year in the office preparing reports based upon field investigations made in previous years. In August he completed a brief preliminary report of a rapid reconnaissance of the Cheatham Lock and Dam, Old Hickory, and Carthage

Reservoirs in Tennessee. He completed one manuscript pertaining to the Siouan occupation of the Roanoke River area in southern Virginia. This research was an outgrowth of his studies in connection with the results of his excavations at the John H. Kerr (Buggs Island) Reservoir. In addition Mr. Miller worked on his detailed technical report for the John H. Kerr Reservoir, completing the analysis, classification, and comparison of specimens obtained from a number of different sites. In May 1954, Mr. Miller made a brief trip to a site along the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal near Sharpsburg, Md., where traces of an Indian occupation were being uncovered by erosion. On that trip Mr. Miller accompanied Dr. John M. Corbett and John L. Cotter of the Archeological Branch, History Division, National Park Service. At the close of the fiscal year Mr. Miller was busy working on his John H. Kerr report.

Missouri Basin.—The Missouri Basin Project continued to operate throughout fiscal 1954 from the field headquarters at the University of Nebraska and the laboratory in the business section of Lincoln, Nebr. Robert L. Stephenson served as acting chief of the project from July 1 to June 14 when he was promoted to chief. Activities throughout the year were greatly reduced because of the lack of funds. The permanent staff had been cut from 21 to 11 on July 1 and during the year was further reduced to 8. Consequently field activities were on a much smaller scale. However, all four phases of the salvage program as originally drawn up were in progress. Some reconnaissance work was done consisting of intensive survey and testing of archeological sites in two reservoirs and reconnaissance of a portion of a third reservoir. The second phase, the excavation of selected sites, continued at three sites in three reservoir areas while a fourth field party did some digging at four sites in a single reservoir area. The third phase of the program, the processing of the collections obtained from the digging, the analysis and study of the materials, and the preparation of general and technical manuscripts on the results, was carried on actively by the members of the staff. Phase four, the publication and dissemination of scientific and popular reports, showed some accomplishment. Several short papers were published during the year and one long report was in the final stages of printing at the Government Printing Office. By the end of the fiscal year 10 manuscripts had been completed and submitted for publication.

During the year six River Basin Surveys field parties operated in the Missouri Basin. In July, August, and September one party visited 57 previously located sites in the Fort Randall Reservoir and carried on test excavations in 18 of them. Test pits were dug and surface collections of artifacts were made at the other 39 sites. Many of them were actually in the process of being inundated by the rising waters of the reservoir at the time the party visited them. A total of 5 previously

unrecorded sites were located in addition to the 57 examined and sample collections were made from each. During August, September, and October another party made an intensive reconnaissance and tested major sites in the Oahe Reservoir area in north central South Dakota. The purpose of that party was to locate new and unrecorded sites in the area, to visit all the old sites reported in previous years in order to reevaluate them in terms of new information, and to test extensively those which seemed to warrant full-scale exploration in order to determine the minimum amount of digging necessary to obtain a fair sample from each. The party accomplished all three objectives. Eleven previously unknown sites were recorded and tests made in them. A total of 89 previously located sites were revisited and tests of varying intensiveness were made in 45.

In May 1954 a reconnaissance party returned to the Fort Randall Reservoir to obtain further information from several additional sites for which the data were not conclusive. The party found that several of those scheduled for study had already gone under water but by the end of the fiscal year 13 had been visited and more or less intensively investigated. Extensive excavations were carried out at three of them. At one a circular house and an exterior cache pit were dug, and at another stratified camp remains were trenched. At the end of the year the party was clearing debris from the ruins of an earth lodge. A second party also went to the Fort Randall Reservoir in May to complete investigations at a large earth-lodge village which had been occupied by at least two groups of prehistoric Indians and where considerable work had been done during two previous seasons. At the end of the year that party was still in the field, having excavated earth lodges, palisade trenches, and cache pits, establishing not only the two occupations previously noted but a third one as well. The evidence obtained indicates that the three occupations took place at various times between A. D. 1500 and 1700. At the end of the year the water of the reservoir had already risen to the lower edges of the site and it was expected that by mid-July the entire area would be under several feet of water.

A third party went to the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota in May and resumed excavations at the site of Fort Berthold II where extensive digging had been done during the 1952 field season. Shortly after arriving at the location the River Basin Surveys party joined forces with one from the State Historical Society of North Dakota which was working under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. As a single unit, the combined group completed the excavation of all features of the site of Fort Berthold II, which was occupied by both fur traders and American military forces from about 1858 to 1890. The group then turned its attention to the remains of the adjacent Indian village where considerable digging had been done

in previous years by the North Dakota Society. During the progress of the operations the remains of Fort Berthold I, an earlier fur-trading post dating from 1845 to 1862, were located and uncovered. The original post had been burned by the Sioux Indians and earth lodges erected over the site. For that reason its location was long in doubt and it was a fortunate circumstance that it was found because much previously unknown information on the fur trade during the middle nineteenth century was obtained. At the end of the fiscal year the joint field party was occupied with the remains of Indian houses located between the two trading posts. No further work will be possible there after the 1954 field season because the Garrison Reservoir was to cover it before the end of the summer. Heavy equipment was used with marked success during the digging at the Garrison Reservoir. By using a road grader and a bulldozer it was possible to define for the first time the entire course of the palisade which originally enclosed the oldest portion of the Indian village. As a result of the investigations, a complete detailed map of the entire Indian village and the two Fort Bertholds could be made.

The fourth party went to the Jamestown Reservoir area in east-central North Dakota early in June. It devoted three weeks to a survey of the upper end of the basin, locating five new sites of which three were tested. The remaining time was spent digging at the location of a former earth-lodge village where excavations were started during the 1952 field season. The work of the 1954 season determined the limits of the village and added enough new information to make possible a fairly accurate description of early eighteenth century Mandan culture in that part of the Plains. There were other sites in the area which merited further study but since flooding was already well under way, no additional work could be done. The party had returned to the headquarters at Lincoln by the end of the fiscal year.

During July two of the temporary staff members assisted a joint party from Kansas State College and the Laboratory of Anthropology of the University of Nebraska in excavations at a site in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir in northeastern Kansas. The site was partially dug by a River Basin Surveys group in June 1953 but it was not possible to complete the work that had been started before the party had to return to the Lincoln headquarters. Since portions of an earth lodge and other village features had been uncovered, it was essential to finish those investigations and to accomplish that end the cooperative effort was organized under the sponsorship of Kansas State College. The information obtained helps to explain a little-known phase of the history of that particular district.

During the year the Laboratory at Lincoln processed 27,965 specimens from 181 sites in 3 reservoir areas and 5 unassignable sites. A total of 5,346 catalog numbers were assigned to the series of specimens.

As of June 30, 1954, archeological materials from 1,496 sites in reservoir areas and from 43 sites outside reservoir areas where loss from other construction was imminent had been cataloged. The work in the laboratory also included: reflex copies of record sheets, 9,488; photographic negatives, 2,160; photographic prints, 12,367; prints mounted to illustrate manuscripts, 220; photographic transparencies mounted in glass, 188; drawings, tracings, and maps, 211; pottery vessels restored, 5; pottery vessel sections restored, 145; specimens drawn for illustration, 57; plate layouts for manuscripts, 122; restorations of human crania, 10.

Interpretative displays showing the scope and results of archeological investigations in the Missouri Basin were installed from time to time in the windows of the laboratory in the business section of Lincoln and in one of the main banks of the city. A special display explaining the archeological salvage program was also installed at the Nebraska State Fair held at Lincoln during September. The latter attracted considerable attention from visitors to the fair.

Paul L. Cooper, archeologist, was at the Lincoln headquarters at the beginning of the fiscal year and did not make any field trips during the summer of 1953. He devoted the months at the laboratory to the completion of a summary report of the Missouri Basin salvage program during the calendar years 1950-51. He also completed for publication a technical report on the excavations made at the Heart Butte Reservoir during a previous season. In addition he worked on a report of investigations in three burial mounds, two near the location of the former Wheeler Bridge and the White Swan Mound which was in the area of the spillway of the Fort Randall Dam. A report on the human skeletal material is being prepared by Dr. Marshall T. Newman of the U. S. National Museum and will appear as an appendix to the archeological report. Mr. Cooper participated in the sessions of the Eleventh Conference for Plains Archeology held at Lincoln in November. On May 16 he proceeded to the Fort Randall Reservoir area in South Dakota and directed an intensive test survey of 13 sites and carried on excavations in 3 sites. Some of them had already been partially inundated and others were flooded shortly after they were investigated. At the end of the fiscal year he was continuing his operations in the Fort Randall area.

Robert B. Cumming, archeologist, was at the headquarters in Lincoln at the start of the fiscal year. On July 27 he left for the Fort Randall Reservoir area in charge of a party which was to make intensive test surveys during the period extending to September 12. After instructing the party as to the proper procedure, he returned to the Lincoln headquarters and devoted his time to analyzing and preparing a report on the results of his previous investigations in that area. During the time he was at the laboratory Mr. Cumming completed a

technical report on the excavations which he had made at the Tuttle Creek Dam in Kansas the previous year. He also prepared a special report concerning the archeological potentialities of the Powder River Basin in Wyoming. In November he participated in the Eleventh Conference for Plains Archeology, presenting 3 papers. On May 17 he returned to the Fort Randall Reservoir area and resumed excavations at a site where work had been done during two previous field seasons. On May 31 he returned to the field headquarters leaving his party under the direction of Harold A. Huscher. Mr. Cumming resigned from the River Basin Surveys on June 6 after having been with the Missouri Basin Project from its inception in 1946.

Harold A. Huscher, field assistant, was in direct charge of the field party in the Fort Randall area from July 27 to September 12. He worked under the general supervision of Robert B. Cumming. During the time he was in the field he supervised the testing of 18 sites and located 5 which were previously unrecorded. After returning to the field headquarters at Lincoln, Mr. Huscher completed a report on the summer's work. He returned to the university for graduate work during the fall and winter and rejoined the River Basin Surveys in June when he took charge of the excavating party, which had been under Mr. Cumming's direction, in the Fort Randall area. At the end of the fiscal year, Huscher and his group were busy stripping a large area and uncovering house remains at the important Oldham site.

G. H. Smith, archeologist, rejoined the staff of the Missouri Basin Project in May and proceeded to the Garrison Reservoir area in North Dakota where he resumed excavations at the site of Fort Berthold II and Like-a-Fishhook village. Smith was subsequently joined by Alan R. Woolworth, curator of the Museum of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, and his group of laborers and the combined parties worked as a unit in carrying on the excavations. In addition to completing the investigation of Fort Berthold II which Smith had started in the summer of 1952, various Indian house remains were cleared and the original Fort Berthold, which was established by the American Fur Company in 1845, was located. In addition to those activities, the general base map of the entire area which had been started in 1952 was completed. This provides for the first time an adequate historical and archeological map of the entire site. The joint field party was still at work there at the close of the fiscal year. During the year Mr. Smith completed the detailed technical report on the excavations which he made in a previous season at the site of Fort Stevenson, also in the Garrison area.

During the fiscal year Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Missouri Basin Project, devoted the major portion of his time to directing the operations of the project. In addition, however, he prepared a series

of summary statements on the 7 years of the project's activities. He also virtually completed a technical report, "Archeological Investigations in the Whitney Reservoir Area, Hill County, Texas," and prepared an article on salvage archeology for the Bible Archeological Digest and a paper, "Taxonomy and Chronology in the Central Plains-Middle Missouri River Area," which was published in the *Plains Anthropologist*, No. 1. He also took an active part in the Eleventh Conference for Plains Archeology and presented a paper at the Sixty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Omaha. He gave the principal address at the Semiannual Meeting of the Missouri Archeological Society held in Kansas City in May. In June he made a tour of inspection, visiting the various field parties working in the Missouri Basin.

Richard Page Wheeler, archeologist, was at the field headquarters at the beginning of the fiscal year working on reports covering his previous investigations. On August 13 he proceeded to the Oahe Reservoir area in South Dakota where until October 9 he, with two assistants, made an intensive survey of the lower section of the area. In the course of the work 82 previously recorded sites were visited and 16 new ones were discovered. In a number of instances material new to the Oahe area was noted and one of the sites gave evidence of five successive occupations. After returning to headquarters Wheeler devoted the winter and spring months to work on technical reports concerning excavations made in previous seasons at the Angostura, Boysen, and Keyhole reservoirs in South Dakota and Wyoming. He completed two articles; one, "Selected Projectile Point Types of the United States: II," was published in the *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society*, vol. 2, while the other, "Two New Projectile Point Types: Duncan and Hanna Points," was printed in the *Plains Anthropologist*, No. 1. He participated in the Eleventh Conference for Plains Archeology and attended the Sixty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences where he presented a paper, "New Contributions to the Archeology of Oahe Reservoir." At that time he was elected chairman of the anthropology section for the Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Academy. On June 3 Wheeler proceeded to the Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota and resumed excavations at a site where he dug in 1952. While that work was going on he also made a survey of the upper end of the reservoir basin. The Jamestown investigations were completed and Wheeler returned to the Lincoln Office on June 30.

Tennessee.—The only work done in Tennessee during the year was the detailed surveys of the Cheatham Lock and Dam and Old Hickory Lock and Dam projects on the Cumberland River near Nashville. A brief preliminary reconnaissance of the area in June 1953 indicated that a more extended examination was warranted and arrangements

were made for further investigations. During the period from May 17 to June 2 both projects were covered on foot, by vehicle, by boat, and by two flights over them in light planes for photographic purposes. The Cheatham Dam is located 35 river miles below Nashville and the reservoir it impounds will be about 67.5 river miles long. Twenty archeological sites were found in the area but only one will be affected by the flooding of the basin. The others, lying on the second and third bottoms or higher slopes will not be in danger. The one which will be involved represents an Archaic horizon and test digging in it was recommended. At one of the higher-level locations a fluted point was found in association with a series of nondescript flakes and chips. This indicates that the Paleo-Indian was in the area, although there may not be a true site for that horizon. The Old Hickory Dam is located 25 river miles upstream from Nashville and 2 river miles below the town of Old Hickory. The reservoir which it forms will extend 97.3 river miles above it. Twenty-three archeological sites were found within the limits of the proposed pool. The sites comprise 18 Archaic, 1 Middle Mississippi, 1 cave of undetermined cultural affiliations, although probably Middle Mississippi, and 3 which did not give sufficient surface evidence to permit identification. Test excavations were recommended for four of the sites.

Cooperating institutions.—As in previous years, a number of State and local institutions cooperated in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program. In a few cases State groups carried on independently, but correlated their activity closely with the over-all operations. Most of the projects, however, were under agreements between the National Park Service and the various agencies. In Indiana the Historical Society continued to include surveys of proposed reservoir areas in its general program for archeological investigations in that State and made reports on the results of its work. The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society again conducted salvage operations in several localities. The Alabama Museum of Natural History and the Birmingham Anthropological Society voluntarily investigated the situation along the Coosa River Valley where a series of dams was planned by the Alabama Power Company. Louisiana State University made a survey of the construction area for a new river channel at the mouth of Old River in Louisiana. The cooperative efforts of the Kansas State College and Laboratory of Anthropology of the University of Nebraska at the Tuttle Creek Dam have already been discussed.

Institutions working under agreements with the National Park Service and the projects undertaken were: the University of California, Berkeley, in the summer of 1953 completed the excavation of sites in the Nimbus and Redbank Reservoir basins, obtaining important data from the latter, and in the late spring of 1954 began investigations in the Monticello Reservoir basin; the University of Missouri

excavated in the Table Rock Reservoir area on the White River in Missouri during the summer of 1953 and returned to the same area in June 1954; during the first quarter of the year the University of Kansas completed excavation at four sites in the Fort Randall Reservoir basin in South Dakota; the Nebraska State Historical Society started a series of excavations on June 10 at the Crow Creek site in the Fort Randall Reservoir basin and had just gotten well under way at the end of the fiscal year; the University of Nebraska State Museum completed work on a portion of one site in the Medicine Creek Reservoir area in western Nebraska at the end of July and then moved to the Big Sandy project in southwestern Wyoming where a number of sites were investigated during the month of August, paleontological studies being conducted on a voluntary basis at several locations in the Missouri Basin by the same organization; as previously noted, the State Historical Society of North Dakota resumed its activities at the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, in May and was still at work at the end of the fiscal year; the University of Oklahoma was preparing to start surveys late in June at the Norman, Foss, and Fort Cobb reservoir projects in that State; the University of Oregon excavated at sites in The Dalles Reservoir on the Oregon side of the Columbia River in the summer of 1953 and returned to the same locality for the 1954 field season; a joint party of the W. H. Over Museum of the University of South Dakota and South Dakota Archeological Commission completed excavation at the Spotted Bear and Cottonwood sites in the Oahe Reservoir area in South Dakota in the first quarter of the year and in June returned to the same basin and started digging at the Swan Creek site; the University of Utah was preparing to start a basin-wide survey in the Missouri Basin at the close of the fiscal year; the University of Washington carried on excavations at the Wakemup Mound on the Washington side of the Columbia River at The Dalles Reservoir project during the first quarter and returned to the same location in June. In the case of the three cooperating groups in the Missouri Basin, the River Basin Surveys assisted the field activities by the loan of vehicles and other equipment.

ARCHIVES

Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker, archivist for the Bureau, continued her program of reorganizing the manuscript and photographic collections in addition to the usual daily routine.

From time to time the photographic and manuscript collections of the archives are enriched by gifts from persons who find old or rare items in their possession. During the past fiscal year among the more important additions received were the following:

About 100 prints and 16 glass-plate negatives of California Indians made ca. 1889-95 by the Rev. H. C. Meredith, a missionary. Received through John Witthoft, Pennsylvania State Museum.

Twenty mounted stereoscopic views of ethnological subjects made on the Geographical Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian ("Wheeler Surveys") of 1871, 1873 and 1874. Gift of Vincent McMullen, Washington, D. C.

Thirty photographic prints of Crow Indians made by Dr. Dixon on the Wannamaker expedition to the Plains, 1909-13. Received through Dr. Georg Neumann.

The following photographs were received through loan for copying:

Fifty-seven original prints of Kiowa and Comanche Indians made in and around Fort Sill, Okla., on the Kiowa Reservation in the 1890's by various photographers, including George W. Bretz. Lent by F. B. Shuler, Hamilton, Ohio.

Photographic print (copy), a portrait of Billy Bowlegs, Seminole leader, thought to have been made in 1852. Lent by H. P. Kennedy, Tampa, Fla.

Photograph of a Kansa delegation to Washington in winter of 1909-10. Lent by Vincent McMullen, Washington, D. C.

Identifications of a number of portraits of Kiowa and Comanche Indians living on the Kiowa Reservation in the 1890's were supplied by Arthur R. Lawrence, Lawton, Okla., who obtained the information from descendants or contemporaries of the individuals portrayed.

ILLUSTRATIONS

During the past fiscal year, E. G. Schumacher, illustrator, continued the preparation of illustrations, charts, maps, and diagrams for publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, including those of the River Basin Surveys. Time was also taken to prepare and execute many miscellaneous diagrams, drawings, and other illustrative materials for different branches of the Institution.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

There were issued 1 Annual Report and 3 Bulletins, as follows:

Seventieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1952-1953. ii+33 pp. 1954.

Bulletin 152. Index to Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes of the United States," compiled by Frances S. Nichols. vi+257 pp. 1954.

Bulletin 154. River Basin Surveys Papers: Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. Nos. 1-6. xviii+336 pp., 56 pls., 40 figs. 1953.

No. 1. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary report on the Missouri River Basin Archeological Survey in 1948, by Waldo Wedel.

No. 2. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary report on the Missouri River Basin Archeological Survey in 1949, by Waldo R. Wadel.

No. 3. The Woodruff Ossuary, a prehistoric burial site in Phillips County, Kansas, by Marvin F. Kivett.

No. 4. The Addicks Dam sites:

I. An archeological survey of the Addicks Dam basin, Southeast Texas, by Joe Ben Wheat.

II. Indian skeletal remains from the Doering and Kobs sites, Addicks Reservoir, Texas, by Marshall T. Newman.



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